Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above. Wessey, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 83.

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tax Sue office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in average as possible.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 9, 1884, was: 146 880 Thursday ... 124 840 Fruin' ... 124.570 Sarantay ... 126.786 Weekly. ...

Total for the week

Not a Sound Project.

A number of very respectable and distinguished citizens of this town have issued a call for a mass meeting of citizens "to urge upon the Legislature the passage of such laws as will effectively" concentrate the power of appointment to administrative offices in the Mayor. These respectable and distinguished citizens are in favor of Mr. Roose-VELT's bid, which has just passed the Assembly, or of some similar measure. They think that if the Aldermen were deprived of their present power of confirming or rejecting the Mayor's appointments, the present "mis-

government and scandal " would be avoided. Nobody denies that the system of electing Aldermen by districts sometimes produces most undesirable results. But it is not yet clear that if all the voters of the city were allowed to have a voice in the election of the whole Board of Aldermen, a set of men of proper character and ability might not be elected each year. The municipal Government of New York, with its check upon the power of the Mayor, is, as has lately been strongly urged, the same thing as a State Gov ernment and as the national Government, with their respective checks upon the power of the State Executive or the national Executive. Is it time yet to assert that this system, hitherto considered wise and necessary, of checks and balances, is a failure in Now York?

The New York Board of Aldermen ought to retain its power of confirming or rejecting appointments, or it ought to be abolished. If, on a general ticket, decent and capable men cannot be elected Aldermen in New York, then on the same general ticket a decent and capable man cannot be elected Mayor of New York. The experiment is certainly worth trying.

Are the gentlemen who have called a mass meeting at the Cooper Union prepared to admit that popular suffrage is a fallure in this city? If it is not a failure, what ground is there for supposing that it will be right in its choice of one man, but wrong in its choice of twenty-four men?

The Cooper Union mass meeting, with the best intentions, will do no good. If the present system is wrong, the remedy is not in making the Mayor autocratic. If the Aldermen are a stumbling block in the way of the Mayor, there is no guarantee that the Mayor. if left to himself, will not be a stumbling block in the way of honest government.

If the Mayor can't appoint honest and capa ble men as heads of departments, or if the Aldermen refuse to confirm them, let the heads of departments be elected directly by the people.

The people of this city are competent a present to vote for Justices of the Supreme Court, but not for Police Justices; for a State Engineer and Surveyor, but not for a Commissioner of Public Works; for an Attorney General of the State, but not for a Corporation Counsel; for a State Comptroller, but not for a Comptroller of the city.

The distinguished citizens who propose to remedy the evils of the present system of the to do it by restricting the power of the people. That is not a wise method of reform, and is not capable of being successful for any length of time.

The Position of Dentists.

Here is a question whose answer involves a discussion of a social matter which must be handled with deliency, and yet with frankness:

"Will you kindly tell one who has read your paper to twenty years the exact social position of a dentist in society? Does he rank as the equal of a physician? "New York, Feb. 4. "Foretra."

We rebuke our correspondent for talking shout "social position" in this republic. The phrase loupiles ranks and classes known only in an aristocratic society, and its use here is anjustitiable, snobbish, and affected.

He means, however, to ask whether a dentist is held in as high regard as a physician; whether his profession is generally looked upon as favorably; and whether a dentist enjoys the consideration which is given to a physician as a member of a learned and dignifled profession.

The frank answer is that the dentist does not stand so high in public estimation, at least at present. Whatever the cause, that is the fact, as every dentist knows. There is an unreasonable and yet a prevalant repugnance against the profession, of which its members, especially those who are sensitive,

It was probably due in the first place to the circumstance that the deutists, as a class, were not men of a liberal professional education. Of old, physicians did the tooth pulling; and when the business was undertaken by a separate class of men, they usually brought to it mechanical skill rather than scientific knowledge. Even as dentistry became a more complicated art, and its field was extended, it did not soon develop into a regular profession for which men received a preparafory training like that of physicians. They picked up the art, and learned what they learned by experience at the dentists' chair.

Accordingly they were not regarded as belonging to a learned profession, and did not receive the corresponding consideration That was so, though many of them were skilful and enthusiastic in their devotion to their cailing, and brought to it great intelligence, and gave it much scientific study. Such men laid the foundations of what has now become the profession of dentistry, and is unquestionably entitled to be so called.

The modern dentist is the graduate of a college of dentistry, and pursues a specialty which is a part of the great profession of medicine and surgery, as those specialties are which deal with the eye or ear. Nor is it less important, and its development and perfection have essentially benefited mankind. Many dentists are men of extraordinary knowledge, extending over a large field of anatomical inquiry, and their contributions to science and the art of medicine are held in the highest esteem by those most competent to estimate the value of their acquirements

lentists because of their occupation is altogether unjust; is, in fact, nonsensical. If they are really scientific men, they should ounted as such. They are members of a earned and most difficult and most important profession, and should receive correability and profound knowledge of his ane In time he will get that consideration and

sponding consideration. A dentist of great cialty and skill in it, deserves distinction as a great surgeon or great physician deserves it. distinction. Already it has come to him in large share, but not as fully as he deserves.

Not a Very Disturbing Question. The difficulty of getting good female help in families has for several months past been troubling the Evening Post and certain

of its correspondents. Most native women, they say, refuse to become domestics, and rather than be classed among family servants they will take much poorer pay, do narder work, and suffer greater physical discomfort in shops and factories. A female domestic gets her board and lodging in addition to her, wages, and, to a large extent, enjoys comforts equal to these of

the family employing her. She dwells in the same house, and shares its warmth and security. Her sleeping room may be less ele gant in its appointments than those occupied by her employers, but it is hardly less comfortable in reality. She is well fed, and her wages enable her to keep herself well clothed. Besides, she has an indoor life, which seems to be best adapted to women.

As to her wages in money, in a large num ber of cases they are as large as the earnings I women in shops and factories who pay for their own board and lodging. On the average, they are not very much less. The nocessary expenses of the domestic, too, are few and small. She has nothing to buy except her clothes, and oftentimes a large part of those are given her by the family, especially if she exhibits fidelity to their interests.

Yet our native girls generally spurn all the advantages and comforts of domestic service, and it seems, according to correspondents of our contemporary, that many of the foreign born soon acquire an equal distaste for it. They will do harder work for smaller pay in shops and factories, rather than seek a haven of rest and warmth and security as domestic servants.

This however is no new thing, and the liscussion on which the Evening Post has entered is one which is periodically revived. The complaints of servant girls in our contemporary are the same as those made twenty-five years and fifty years ago. Yet in reality there probably was never a time when there was so little occasion for them as now, or rather when the evils complained of could be so easily avoided.

Undoubtedly, however, the distaste for domestic service is very strong among women, and a greater and greater proportion of those who work prefer some other employment. But within a quarter of a century the number of employments open to them has vastly increased. Whereas women once had scarce ly any other gainful labor within their reach than that of domestic service or that of needle work, they have now a large variety of occupations to choose from, and we believe it is to-day easier for a girl to get work in New York than it is for a man.

Not many years ago the clerks in shops were almost uniformly men, if we except Philadelphia, where women were employed to a much greater extent than in other cities. At present the retail dry goods trade relies largely on women to attend its counters. In all factories where the work is not rough, women are extensively employed, and the business of manufacture has enormously increased within twenty-five years. New York is also distinguished for the multiplicity of its finer industries, and for those vomen are well adapted. There is also a demand for female labor in printing establishments and telegraph offices, and the rapid growth of the wholesale millinery and dressmaking business gives great numbers of them employment adapted to their tastes

and abilities. A working woman is accordingly no longer either a domestic servant or a seamstress as a matter of course. She can do something else. in any one of a score of occu pations. Having that choice, the run of pative women undoubtedly prefer other work than hat of domestic service even at less pay. They seize the opportunity to escape being family servants, even if in doing so they make sacriflees so far as wages and comforts are concessed. They do not like the name. Everybody who works for another is his servant, undoubtedly, and we are all servants in a broad sense, but the only class of workers who are commonly spoken of as servants and commonly regarded as servants specifi-

cally are domestics. Besides, domestic servants suffer under peculiar disadvantages which, in the view of an increasing proportion of the community, more than compensate for the physical com forts they enjoy to a greater degree than workers in other spheres. They are always at beck and call, they must be subservient in manuer, and they are all the time made conselous of their inferior position in a way against which the average self-love protests

The girl in a shop or a factory feels that she is an independent being when the day is over, and she therefore willingly submits to discipline during her working hours which is far more severe than that to which the domestic servant is commonly subjected. That Independence she prizes above everything else. To get it she will take poor wages, eat poor food, endure heat and cold, and dwell in close quarters. In her hours of leisure she is beyond the control of a taskmaster and away from his eye. She is mistress of herself, and

she is not called a servant. As a consequence, the most intelligent, best educated, most capable, and most self-reliant women workers are apt to seek other employment than that of domestic service; and so long as human nature is what it is they will continue to do so, however logical and eloquent people may be in setting before them the superior advantages of that service in respect to personal comfort.

Yet, as a matter of fact, the average capacity of those who are domestics is as high now as it ever was in this country. The average demands of families employing servants undoubtedly have grown more exacting than they used to be. People want better cookery and more skilful service, and neither can be obtained except from experts, who require high wages. People's notions of cookery, for instance, have been formed by the cookery of first-class restaurants and hotels. They want artistle cooks, and expect to get them at moderate wages. But they cannot do it. They can hire only novices and blunderers at such prices. A skilful maid, too, is likely to soon find out that there are people who are so anxious for her expert labor that she can command high wages, and she will not

must get along with inferior service. But the public have a remedy within their reach, of which they have all the time more opportunities of availing themselves. New York is becoming a city of spartment houses, and their number is so rapidly increasing

work for less. Those who cannot afford to

pay the price cannot have the skill. They

more moderate. They are specially fitted for families with moderate incomes, the class from which these complaints of bad or inefficient domestic service chiefly come; rich men can always have in New York wellattended and well-managed establishment

In many of these apartment houses a system of what amounts to cooperative house keeping is kept up. There is a commo kitchen for many families, and out of what they all contribute a superior or an artistic cook can be employed. They can thus get, with certain slight limitatious inseparable from cooking on a large scale, as good meals as the richest enjoy-or, at least, meals which are beyond reasonable criticism. Maids are also supplied in such houses, and the domestic machinery accordingly moves dition precedent to his obtaining cop right, with little friction. There is, also, much and that its publication in both countries ess repugnance to such service than to ser

vice in a single family.

With the relief thus afforded, people with comfortable incomes can now better service than ever before in the his tory of New York. Fewer domestics are able to do the work required, and better skill is available. In fine, what is called the ser vant girl question is by no means the dis turbing problem that it once was,

Heresy Among the Methodists.

It is startling to find that opinions in re gard to the Bible similar to those of Hgnes Newron are entertained by the most promieat theologian of the Methodist Church.

Hitherto serious heresy has little affected hat powerful and numerous body of Chris lans. They have not been disturbed by differences of opinion concerning important theological doctrines, the well-disciplined Methodist clergy presenting an almost unbroken front in the army of old-fashioned faith. Doubt as to the cardinal points of Christianity and revelty in treating them have not been heard from the Methodist pulpit. The plain, undiluted Gospel as it was known to Wesley and WHITEFIELD has been preached in the Methodist Church from their day to this. "Flee from the wrath to come and be saved from sin" is their exhortation.

It seems, however, that even so conspicuous a Methodist leader as the Rev. Dr. Curry s now dealing with the Scriptures in a way which directly antagonizes the complete and childlike faith in revelation which has so long characterized the denomination. He is the foremost theological writer among the American Methodists, and is generally recarded by his brethren and recognized by outside communions as perhaps their ablest and best-equipped scholar. When, therefore, Dr. Cunny goes over to the enemy, his fellow Methodists are alarmed; and that Dr. CURRY has gone over seems to us to be evident from certain remarks made by him before the Methodist preachers of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS of that city is one of the very few Methodist ministers who have diverged from the old-fashioned theological standards. Accordingly, he was promptly put away as a heretic, the Methodists having no disposition to compromise in matters which involve the essentials of their faith. A brief report of the remarks of Dr. CURRY having appeared in the Chicago papers, Dr. THOMAS, the next Sunday, preached a sermon, in which he spoke of them as affording proof that "the doctrinal conception of reigion in our day is seeking new forms." Many orthodox ministers," he declared further, "are embarrassed by the too narrow imitations of the creeds they have prom-

sed to believe and teach.' Dr. CURRY's attention having been called to this reference to him, he said that Dr. THOMAS was "no gentleman." That, of course, was no denial of the truth of what Dr. Thomas said, for a man may be "no gentleman" and yet a specific statement of his may be true. Dr. CURRY may have meant merely that Dr. Thomas was "no gentleman" for exposing him to the criticism of his brethren, and for trying to get him classed as a fellow heretic.

He doubtless intended, moreover, to break the force of the other's assertions, if not to deny them explicitly. But it seems that he could not so deny them, for on the following Sunday Dr. Thomas read a verbatim report of what Dr. CURRY actually spoke at the meeting of Chicago preachers made by a Methodist preacher, and who is ready to take his oath as to its accuracy. This is what Dr. Curry said:

"We have no Hebrew literature of any older date than the time of the Jewish captivity, and we have no He-brew scholars now, or so few that you might count them on your fingers. The time may come when there will be thoroughly educated Hebrew scholars, but that the most stupendous revolution in reference to the doc-trings of the Bible that the Church has ever known. Uncertainty and doubt are pressing upon us. We are not certain of the authorship of the Old T. stament. We cannot tell what part was written by Moses and what part by other hands of the books attributed to Mosgs, No say David wrote the Paulois, but we know that the Posture were not all written by Davis. They were writ-ten by different persons at long intervals. No one can tell who wrote the Book of Job. It contains evidence of being one of the oldest books in the Hible. The flid Tes-tament abounds with 10,000 old wives' fables, which will finally drop out like a tadpole loses its tall when it

has no further use for it.
"It would not be prodent now for us to attack these fables in the culpit. But I must say there is a great deal in the Old Testament that is of very little value to religion. It is not all given by inspiration. When you have to give up what your mother taught you, do it hon-estly, but do not say much about it publicly. The re-vised New Testament is incomparably superior to the old version; but there are still many things that will have to be changed. But I am awfully shy of the Old Testament. It has got to be thoroughly revised, and if criticism says that any of the books are not genuine. they must go overboard. Many of the prophecies of Issued and other prophets that are applied to Curist and the Church had reference to the return of the Jews from their captivity. Let those who attack Rosinson Rosentson! Suits and others with him move slowly, for bey may find themselves standing on the same ground

What does this mean? It means that Dr. CURRY has doubts as to the authenticity and authority of the Bible which he does not dare to express publicly. He has outgrown his old faith in the Scriptures as the incontestable word of God, from which it is sacrilege to take anything, and to doubt which, in whole or part, is implety and infidelity and heresy of the most fundamental sort. And that faith shaken off by him is the faith of Methodism. Without it the vital force has gone out of the Church of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD and from all Christian theology

But a distrust so grave he is too timid and too prudent to express, except within closed loors and to a few Methodist preachers who, he thinks, will not expose his skepticism.

If the Bible "is not all given by inspiration," if criticism of the Scriptures like that of Robertson Smith is sound, then the only logical conclusion is that the whole is with out inspiration. Dr. CURRY says that the Bible is going to be judged like any other book, and that the new school of commentators and Biblical students who are so regard ing and treating it, are pursuing a path into which all modern intelligence is eventually to get. That, it will be seen, is just about the position of the Rev. HEBER NEWTON.

Whether Dr. Thomas is a gentleman or not, t is undoubtedly true that Dr. CURRY is a theological trimmer. "It would not be prudent now for us to attack these fables in the pulpit," he says. He has not the courage to declare publicly his real conviction and the depth of his doubt. If he should do it, the Hence the remaining prejudice against | that rents in them must grow more and | Methodists would doubtless but him out in

the cold to keep company with his fellow heretic, Dr. Thomas. But how many cowards and trimmers of the same sort are there in the so-called

orthodox churches?

The Chances of the Copyright Bill. The measure which Mr. DORSHEIMER has put forward, and which is supported by the authors who compose the American Copyright Longue, begins to encounter a stub born opposition from certain publishers and from the protectionists who have joined them. They will ask that the bill be amend ed so as to require that the work in which the rights of the foreign author are secure shall be manufactured in America as a con

shall be simultaneous. The point is an important one, and it can be very properly taken into account, since it need not invalidate the main object that Mr. DORSHEIMER'S bill seeks to attain, which is the protection of the rights of foreign authors

in their works in the United States. There is a good deal of difference between author's copyright and publisher's copyright, and while American publishers recog nize the fact that Mr. Dorshelmen has the former in view as a matter of international equity only, some of them claim that he unwittingly constitutes himself the attorney of the English publisher. Mr. Dorshelmen, of course, has no intention of acting in any such capacity, and only desires that the English author shall enjoy such rights in his property as his own country already accords to Amercan authors.

The question may become confused between copyright and tariff, for as the American publisher finds discriminations against him in the matter of certain imports which are essential to his trade, he awake to the fact that the English publisher could under the Doustrerwen act but the bound volumes which he makes in London into our market to the great disadvantage o his American competitor. Mr. Dorsheimen's bill is not deliberately designed to bring about this result, but such is undoubtedly Its effect, and it is in this particular that i challenges the hostility of the American pub lisher, who cannot be blamed if he objects that the United States should grant to his English rival privileges that he himsel does not enjoy.

In any event, the tariff question ought to he wholly eliminated from the discussion either by the provisions of the act or other wise. Free trade in literature as well as in art will conduce to the common welfare.

Is it disorderly conduct under the laws of the State of New York for a lawyer to advise his client to act in pursuance of what the awyer believes to be the client's legal rights ? Some of our police authorities appear to hink so.

A lawyer was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on Friday upon a charge of disorderly conduct in having solvised a client to get a locksmith to let him into certain premises from which he wanted to remove some property that he owned, but to which the proprietor denied him access.

Justice MURRAY, says our report, discharged the lawyer "with a warning not to give such advice to his clients in the future." We can see no basis whatever in this case for the charge of disorderly conduct, and, consequently, no propriety in the reprimand by the magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure declared who are to be deemed disorderly persons, and by no rational construction can its provisions be applied to one who has done no more than this defendant seems to have been charged with doing.

Probably Justice MURRAY came to this onclusion himself, and therefore discharged the accused counsellor, but he should have let him go without any instructions as to his future conduct. It was bad enough to be arraigned improperly without being scolded by the Police Justice when released

Courts for the Rich Only.

The Circuit Courts of the United States now have jurisdiction in civil suits where stenographer present, who is also himself a the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of \$500, exclusive of costs.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives proposes to increase this minimum limit, so that the Federal courts shall no longer entertain cases involving less than \$2,000, and a bill changing the law in this way has been favorably reported.

This bill ought to be rejected by Congress. The propriety of some limit is generally recognized, but it should be fixed with reference to the affairs of the great body of the business community, and not solely for the benefit of the wealthier element. At \$500 it does not operate to exclude the vast majority of serious controversies which arise in the mercantile world. At \$2,000 it would exclude too large a proportion of them.

It will probably be said that the pressure of business upon the Federal courts demands some relief. Such is not the fact, however. except in those districts where there are large cities. And even if relief is needed, an increase in the amount which must be involved in order to give jurisdiction is about the poorest remedy that can be devised.

WARNER MILLER is not to be caught napping by the Stalwarts in the matter of the choice of delegates to Chicago. The Herkimer Congress district, where he resides, has already taken steps toward the calling of a Convention for the election of two delegates. The Half Breeds are in the ascendancy in the district, and therefore move early, perhaps by way of example. Other districts where the Half breeds have complete control of the party machinery, may follow the Herkimer lead. There is every probability that the Republicans of this State will have a lively time over the matter.

Must even a mission of national honor, of rdinary humanity, like the GREELY relief enterprise, be turned into a job? It is well known hat the cost of two steamers, suited to Arctic cruising, will not exceed \$100,000 each; the cost of provisioning and manning them, and giving them a complete outfit, can be calculated with approximate accuracy, since the experience of the Jeannette, the Rodgers, the Neptune, and the Proteus, not to speak of the Yantic, the Alliance, and the Corwin, bears di-rectly on the point. Yet we find the two Houses of Congress in obstinate dispute, the point of contention being the assertion that to limit the appropriation for the Franklin Bay relief scheme even to half a million will imperil its officiency.

Lovers of oleomargarine, butterine, suine, nd other ines, designed to take the place of butter, sometimes complain that these delicacles are enjoyed under the mistaken belief that they are choice products of the churn. This is obviously unfair. Good eleomargarine, if more toothsome than poor butter, as its adnirers claim, ought to have all due credit for that excellence. A bill introduced into the Senate at Albany, for the improvement of ex-isting regulations on this subject, aims at giving honor where honor is due. It requires every place in which a substance simulating butter is manufactured to have a conspicuous sign outside, with the name of the substance and the word factory added. Dealers in it must also have signs outside and inside the store, denoting that the imitation is

for sale, and every tub, box, or package must also carry the name. Thus the credit of which certain preparations of tailow and lard have hitherto been robbed would be secured to them by law, and everybody who should want to buy

these luxuries would be able, in doing so, t know what he got.

But would all the dealers in them be eve then entirely happy? We fear not. Some of them may hold that the theory that that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet does not apply to the butter business

SAM RANDALL hasn't quite pluck enough to refuse to make provision in the supreprintion fulls for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission.— REACHT PROPORTION OF THE PR

What stuff! SAM RANDALL has pluck snoug to do anything that he believes to be wise and just. There is a great difference between the coward and the wise man.

The fears of a dangerous attack on Sunking or a siege of the place seem to be entirely premature, and the sheer result of demoralization after the recent reverses to the Khedive's forces. There is no parallel whatever between the case of Sunkim and the cases of Sinkat and Tokar, both of which towns are some miles in the interior, with their small garrisons entirely encircled by hostile forces. The supplies of Suakim cannot possibly be cut off. Situated on the coast, it can at all times be provisioned and reenforced with men and munitions from Suez. English and French war vossels there can always land a strong force of marines, who would prove a much tougher enemy for the Bedouin bands than BAKER's worthless Egyptians. Suskim has works of its own, behind which, at least while well fed and paid, even the Egyptians would stand for a long time, especially as the attacking troops would have little or no artillery. As, in addition, the fire of modern war vessels covers both flanks of the city, and several thousand marines are at hand for assistance, the supposed peril of Suakim

can hardly be alarming. The hostile element on the Red Sea coast orms no part of Et. Manni's main army. If the latter were environing Suakim, the case in one sense might be more serious. But it is inconcelvable that the Maunt should wander hundreds of miles eastward to the coast for the useless purpose of frightening Sunkim, when Khartoum, Berber, and the Nile Valley.

A clock is pended on the new Fulton Market building. The timepiece at Fulton Ferry disappeared when the fares were lowered between specified hours. Thousands of poor laborers miss the ferry clock. Let us have one at Fulton Market.

A TALK WITH AN OFFICEHOLDER He Thinks Well of Arthur and Wishes to

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9 .- A politician in one of the departments undertook to inform your correspond-ont of the feeling among Government employees on the Presidential question. "There are," said he, "ning of every ten of us who would like to see the old man' (Grant) brought forward, if he were at all available Since there would be trouble on that score, a candidate must be selected who will please the most people. Blaine was strong here before, but has little support now; indeed, could not register five per cent. of his ormer strength, Lincoln, Logan, Edmunds, Sherman none of these are really thought of as possibilities here. Taking these things into consideration, there is no stronger candidate for the Republican party than Mr. Arthur. Counting out the work of a most unfortunate Cabinet, the present Administration has been an ex-

llent one." "Can Arthur carry his own State?"

There seems to be no doubt on that question here." "And Ohio, what of that?"
"Ohio! I'm sick of Ohio. I want to see the Republ ans elect their ticket, but I declare it will give most of us pleasure to see that State go Democratic by 25,000 Why, sir, at every Ohio election Republicans all over the country have been called upon to put their hands in their pockets to help her out. Here at Washington the thing has been aimost an exterion for the past twenty years, yet every political booby in the State is ready with a thousand things, saide from this, in the way o favors. If there is an appointment to be disposed or thio wants it, and their early election and general doub ulness has been farmed by her politicians for years to far as our people here are concerned, I think Ohi ill be left to care for herself hereafter, left to the dogs

A Peop at a White House Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The President has managed to distance all of his predecessors in one re-spect—he has squeezed forty-eight persons into the State dining room at the White House. Thirty-six had been the limit before, and that number could only be scated by putting four of the third-rate diplomats at the corners of he table. It was very grand and very tedious, and the life-saving stations, as the wines served on these occa-sions are called, occurred with commendable frequency, The President escorted Mrs. Preston, the wife of the Haytien Minister, Mr. Preston being by seniority of service the dean of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Preston took Mrs. McElrey, who were a beautiful lilac gown. There were not enough ladies to go around, so fourteen of the diplomats had to be paired with each other. Mine. De Struve, the wife of the Russian Minister, was allotted to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Isao Ju, who knows only eleven words of any language but Chinese, three of which are, "How you feel?" Miss West and Miss Fre

ridor, fairly drowning the conversation, which was polygiot. There were beds and banks of rosss and illies, shoven by Cousin Lucy Hayes. The President pretended to be enjoying himself hugely, although he was not on speaking terms with about half of his guests, owing to the difficulties of English as she is spoke. Mrs. McElroy is a lively and self-possessed woman, and helps the diplomats out when they are floored by the mysteries of the menu. Mr. Frelinghuyson was in his giory. The diplomats think that the Secretary of State is quite an

nfluential person.

No American hog product was served in any form, and hereby painful suggestions were avoided. At 11 o'clock he President adjourned sine die, after having taken hampagne in fourteen languages. If one should notice all the customs of the White House, it would appear that cording to the notions of George Washington. For ex-ample, at a state dinner, even if royalty be present, the

Mr. G. F. Seward and the Shaughai Consulate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A de-spatch from Washington, published in your issue of the 7th instant, contains statements made apparently upon the authority of Mr. O. N. Denny, the late (and for augh) I know the actual) incumbent of our Consular office in Shanghai. These statements are in the nature of an attack upon me, and, joined with me, upon Mr. Freling huysen, his assistants in the State Department, and Mr

Holcombs, the Secretary of Legation at Feking.
It might have occurred to your correspondent that Mr.
Denny includes so many persons in his arraignment, and
is so intemperate in his declarations, that it would be wise to accept what he says with much reservation whee to accept what he says with much reservation. It is not my purpose to defend the State Department and the Legation at Peking. If there are differences between Mr. Prelinghuysen and Mr. Denny, or between Mr. Denny and the Legation, or between Mr. Denny and officers of the department and of the Legation, it is not likely that he is altogether right and that they are attempts where Mr. The weight of official position of dignity gether wrong. The weight of official position, of dignity he jayment of rent.
To secure justice in the matter I have taken no exracedinary steps. I have not sought no exercised any
mysterious but potential influence," as your correpondent intimates. I have emply entered a sour
usainst Mr. Denny, and presented the facts to the state
Department. My presentation of the case to the department has been fortified by proofs, and the proofs

partinent has horn fortified by proofs, and the proofs will go to the court in duc course.

You have my address, and I shall be pleased at any time to explain to you then merst of any acts of mine, or of any position which I may take up. I claim to act with coreduciness and with good conscience in all matter with coreduciness and with good conscience in all matter any other supposition until at least you have given in a hearing. Your expectfully, George F. Skwars.

171 Broadway, Fub. 9.

(George F. Skwars.)

Hard Times in Southern Texas From the El Pato Herald.

How time flies! The first month of the new year is nearly helf gone, the Trace bussed, the Low Star is advertised for sac, and three hash houses disead up yesterday. Whither are we dritting? In the inidet of life we are in debt. Greater Things to Come. From the Lowell Courier.

Marrison's tariff bill is only a starter, a revenue reform maintinal cocktail, so to speak.

The Empire State Workman and Fraternal Messenger is a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Ancient Order of United Workman. Walter R. Benjamin, a sen of Park Senjamin, and Frank Sothe

THE TALK IN WARHINGTON. An Ancodote of Tom Ochiltree Dr. Loring'

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The story that the Hon. Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree had been blackballed by the Metropolitan Club turns out to be a base slander on that great and good Wednesday night be gave a dinner worthy of Luculius, at which were George Law, Representatives Wadsworth and Belmont, Senators Butler and Jones, and others. It may not have reached New York how Tiger Tom hung out his first sign as a practising attorney. Old Judge Ochiltree, soon after his illustrious son had got his license to practise law, went off on a few days' trip; "and Thomas," said he, "you may as well have a neat sign of the new firm painted and hung up over the office door." When the old gentleman returned he did indeed see a neat sign over the office door. He examined it through his gold-rimmed spac-

tacles, and then took off his bino ulars and examined it again. The neat sign read thus: "Thomas P. Ochiltree and Fatner. Attorneys at Law."

Thomas P. Ochitres and Fatner. Attorneys at Law.

Comptroller Lawrence, the gentleman from Ohlo who attempted to interfere with the Terror's salary as Congressman, considers him a violent and profane person, and takes an observation from the Treasury nortice before venturing into the neighborhood of Willard's, where the Terror sejourns.

Comptroller Lawrence has all his decisions bound, and were betide the unfortunate who comes before him without knowing every line in these volumes. Some of the expositions of law in them caused an ancient lawyer of this town to remark that he had spent the best part of his life learning the law, then came a so-called higher law that trampled on all the law he knew before, and then came the Ohigher law, by Judge Lawrence, that demolished the last vestige of his original conception.

There is some faultfinding with Senator Butler for pairing for so indefinite a time with Senator Cameron, when the Democrats may come to need the vote of a Senator at a very urgent moment.

Senator Cameron, when the Democrats may come to need the vote of a Senator at a very urgent moment.

The Commissioner of Garden Saas has returned from a lecturing four, with the following results: Tuesday afternoon at Boston he delivered a bucule nddress before the horny-handed farmers of the New England Agricultural Society. Tuesday night he lectured before the American Library Association on "The Advancement of Science," and illustrated it by the new method of moral suasion applied to a cow, in opposition to the old plan of giving her a few whacks on the head with the mike pail to make her stand still during the process of milking. He quoted the well-known touching lines with great effect:

There was a fiddle and placed her a tues, And said, "Oh, cow, consider."

"Here," eloquently exclaimed the Commissioner, "we observe that the unfortunate fiddler used the cow with great humanity. Now hear the sequel, so encouraging to us who are laboring for the cause of humanity:

"The cow considered very well, And said: Now this is funny:

"The cow considered very well, And said: 'Now this is tunny: But I wish you'd play me that other tune, Corn rigs are bouny."

Rut i wish you'd play me that other tune,
Corn ries are bouny.

"The fortitude of the cow—O Mr. Bergh, Mr.
Bergh!" exclaimed the Commissioner. Then
on Wednesday he took an oarly train for
Salem, and made an address on Hawthorne before the Essex Institute. In this he demolished the accepted idea that hawthorne heiges
can keep pigs out of the clover field. He then
took a train for Everett, another Massachusetts
town, and delivered a lecture before the Everett
Lycaum on "Distinguished Persons I have
Known." He mentioned Napoleon Bonaparte
and Mms. Tussaud, and rocalled a delightful
evening he spent with James Monroe and
George Washington Childs, A. M., in 1819, when
they were all in their prime. He returned to town
on Thursday, and wont industriously to work
to get himself made a Cabinet officer. It is
queer how blind the Prosident is not to want
Dr. Loring among his official advisers. The
President doesn't seem to take any interest in
the cultivation of sorghum, and appears
strangely indifferent to garden sass in all its
forms. In fact, he has virtually declared that
he doesn't think Dr. Loring's usefulness would
be increased by making him a Cabinet officer,
but when he misses the nomination at Chicengo
next June he will probably know what hit him.
Mr. Evarts, accompanied by his impressive
forefinger, lectured the Committee on Piest
Offices and Post Roads on the postal telegraph
scheme on Thursday, The committee is largely
composed of anti-monopolists, N. B.—An antimonopolist is a monopolist who is ashamed to
come out and say so.) As Mr. Andrew Carnegio
remarked in reply to an eloquent appeal from
a distinguished lawyer against monopolies, remarked in reply to an eloquent appeal from a distinguished lawyer against monopoller. The gentleman appears to be greatly oppose to all monopolles in which he is not directly in terested.

MR. HOWE'S BILL SIGNED.

The Governor Thinking of Appointing Novellet on the Prison Commission ALBANY, Feb. 9 .- The Governor has signe the Howe Prison Commission bill, and will send the names of the five Commissioners to the Senate on Monday night or Tuesday morning It is understood that the places have been of fered to two or three gentlemen, who have de clined. Among the names the Governor has under consideration is that of Mr. George W Cable, the novelist, who has made a study o prison problems. Mr. Cable's appointment is urged by Senator Thatcher of Albany. By the provisions of the bill the Commission is re provisions of the bill the Commission is required to inquire into the contract labor question and report by March 1 to the Legislature. That time was fixed by Mr. Howe upon introducing the bill the first week of the seasion. He did not then suppose the Senate would attempt to smother the bill in committee and keep it back for six weeks. The first act of the Commission will be to ask the Legislature to extend the time for the investigation.

Mr. Gibbs and Billy McGlory.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN of yesterday contained an article which I think de-mands my noticing. I refer to the article mentioning the interest taken by the Society for the Prevention Crucity to Children in the Billy McCliory case. Amic all the shots that have been fired at me I intended to sail the shots that have been fired at me I intended to have held my peace, and only yesterday have I said a word through the press since the onsinght commenced, and that was done only in self-defence. What I have done, any good man should have done. My motives were pure. It did not cost much to drop that note to were pure. It did not cost much to drop that note to "Billy." It touched his heart, and touched the great public, too, at the same time, and has awakened an interest in the temperance cause more than all the meeting that the same time, and has awakened an interest in the temperance cause more than all the meeting that the same time, and has awakened an interest in the temperance cause more than all the meeting that the same time of the same time that the penned a trade in the same time of the same time to be an interest the golden opportunity offered to bring themselves out. They or he says: "I was present to watch Gibbs and counteract any false statement he might make." Is that the opinion this great Association for the Prevention of Civility to Children has of me? Am I so far lost to home that would perfure myself to clear a man who has opening and defaulty violated the law! Whoever uttered his words about quoted any same to the success of the success of our glorious work. I satisfy as a same that was right, my metter a good one.

Many thanks for the interest you are exhibiting for the success of our glorious work.

President Manhattan Temperance Association.

New York, Peb. 9. have held my peace, and only yesterday have I said

Valuations of Bown-town Real Estate. Aldermen Fullgraff and Waite continued yes terday the investigation into the affairs of the Tax Office. Deputy Commissioner Bents F. Burke was examined as to the basis of his valuation of various properties, and testified that he had made, his valuations from personal testified that he had made his valuations from personal knowledge and inquiry, with the design of fixing the result in a constitution of the property would probably self-rate at the accordance of the property of the proper

ANNAPOLIS. Feb. 9. The court martial con rened for the trial of the naval cadeta involved in who filed statements setting forth that the nots committed by him were done without premeditation and expressing his regret therefor. He then pleasied guity. The second case was that of Cadet Jo-tremski of the first class who made objections to one of the thembers of the court. The court room was cleared and the objections were sustained. Heart Theodore Forter was pertions were sustained. Heart Theodore Forter was appeared as coursel for the court risk the permission of the court. This case is still on trial. The others charged are Maxey, McLon, and Bush, all of the first class.

The County Clerk's Disputed Fees. County Clerk Patrick Keenan has written to

right to retain to await the result of legal proceedings to determine his authority to keep them.

Sow that the question is raised," he says, "I am un-wilding even to seem to get the benefit of any sun which those not whelly belong to me, though, on the other hand, I do not feel called upon to decide the question against myself and against the advice of counsel, which I have followed from the first."

Corporation Counsel Andrews has sent his coming to the Comptroller that the clerks in the County Cierk's and the District Attorney's offices need not be examined by the city civil service axaminer.

Exempt from the Civil Service Bules

A Paradise for Schoolmarms. From the Virginia City Chronicle.

Miss Ash of this city has gone down Churchill county to teach the public school. The soin of that school shrilly have time to get acquainted with taschers sent them before the holy boate of manning serry them of. It is thought it will be reflect necessary to require famile teachers to give bonds that district not to marry during the school term.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Dancing has been rather in disgrace the last week, while dinners and theatre parties have ruled the hour. On Tuesday night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mrs. Frederic Nellson Mrs. Henry Egieston, Mrs. Lawrence Turnure. Mrs. Charles Osiriobs, and Mrs. Robert Cornell all matronized large parties of young people, in onsequence of which the buzz of conversation was so pronounced that it was difficult to deermine whether the most absorbing "Confaslop" was on or off the stage. As the season when theatre parties are most

frequent and numerous is now approaching, when, in fact, the principal theatres are made the place for social gatherings in which conversation is understood to be the most important element, it might perhaps be well for managers to hit upon some plan by which heir patrons could be satisfied, while their own expenses would be materially reduced and the feelings of their actors spared. A Lenten pantomimo, either grave or gay, lively or severe, it would make no difference which, or a performance of marionettes, a huge panorama, a well-draperied corps de ballet, anything, in short, that would bring with it lights. and less brains, might be given three nights to the week with the distinct understanding that parties of young people assembling to enjoy each other's society would be received on those evenings, and on no others. Then could the young ladies, each of whom on these occasions s provided with her own "particular man," chosen by herself, and invited at her request, enjoy their cavaliers' "soft nothings," whether whispered or shouted into their ears, and if the cavallers be useful, agreeable, or eligible, make the most of the opportunities afforded them, without being disturbed by the unreasonable "sh-" or the angre 'hush" of those who come to listen and be amused. If not this, certainly some other plan must be adopted to protect theatrical audiences at this sesson of the year from the inconsiderateness, not to say importingace, of the "jeunesse dorde," to whom the conver-sazione at Wallack's or the Fifth Avenue Theatre is only the prelude to a german at "Del's or a supper at the Brunswick.

The Loan of a Lover" and "A Happy Pale" were well given on Wednesday evening at Mrs. Egleston's house in Washington square. The performance had the element of privacy at least, although the tickets were sold for the benefit of the Children's Home, and a large number of people were interested and amused. Mrs. Rudolph Allen looked pretty and seted well in the first play. Miss Alice Binese made a creditable beginning, marred only by a natural nervousness, which made her voice in-audible. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sands, Mrs. James B. Potter, Mrs. William Osgood, Miss Marie, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Coward were among

The cotillon party at Mrs. Francis R. Rives's on Monday night was generally recognized as the last private dance of the season, as Mrs. Henry B. Coxo's german on Tuesday evening next will take place at Pinard's rooms, and not at Mrs. Coxe's house in Fifth avenue. The most imposing wedding of the week was that of the millionaire bride. Miss Aver, to a gallagt ried in a temple of roses, and encompassed and encircled by banks, wreaths, and garlands made of nature's fairest children, one can but hope that their path through life may be as completely flower strewn as its opening day. Even though the roses may only represent so many dollars, yet dollars fmake a foundation not to be despised for happiness in married life.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Smith and Mr. Stanford White, a son of Mr. Richard Grant esque and interesting affair. The group about the altar was an exceptionally graceful one, as the bride well became her rich trappings of lace and satin, and the bridesmaids looked as if they had stepped out of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures with their wide hats and sweeping plumes. The reception at the house of Mr. J. Lawrence Smith was very gay, although the rooms were not packed "like Macy's at Christmas time." as was asserted of a ball

recently given by a leader of fashion. Now that Lent approaches. Sunday evening dinners and receptions are growing in favor. Mrs. Paran Stevens's "Sunday evenings," both in Newport and here, are an institution of long standing. Every one likes to drop in at Mrs. Stevens's, where there is often music and always bright and pleasant talk. Among the guests last Sunday night who dined with Mrs. Stevens were Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Parsons, and Miss Gar-rison. The last named young lady is a granddaughter of Commodore Garrison, and has been residing abroad since the death of her father, about two years ago. She is remarkable for a paleness which neither exercise nor emotion ever tinges with the slightest flush. This is attributed to the strictly vegetarian

diet she has observed from her earliest years. Literary receptions on Sunday evenings are also not uncommon in these days. At Mr. Oliver Bunce's or Mrs. Vincenzo Botta's, a charming circle of artists and authors, including ften, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Jonquin Miller, Mr. Julian Hawthorns, Mr. Stoddard, and other foreign and domestic Hons, may be met on Sunday evening, with a sprinkling of artists, musicians, and actors, which gives a glimpse into Bohemia quite refreshing after the monotonous splender of fashionable life.

All sorts of riding, skating, bowling, and sow-

ing clabs are in process of formation, for the amelioration of the austerities of Lent. An effort has been made to revive the "Festina Lente," the meetings to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, but this is still uncertain, A ladies' bowling club is to meet every Thursday evening at the Racquet Court, and a riding class has been organized for two evenings each week at the new riding club in Fifty-seventh street. Sewing classes will be as popular and as instructive as ever, and when the hour of labor is over few will depart with-out some item of information stored away, of which they had nover heard when they went in. From across the sea we hear of Americans enjoying the real carnival at all the most popular resorts. Rome has been less gay than Florence this year, as the Duke and Duchess of Teck have held a miniature court at the latter place, where broken-down Englishmen and their American admirers have been only too glad to worship. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor are now at Florence, as are also Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Tracy and many other Americans. Mr. Astor's popularity at Rome has been largely increasing of late, although complaints are often heard of the small number of entertainments given by the Minister, and of Mrs. Astor's very retired life. But these are small matters in comparison with the facilities afforded to travellers and the excellent accom-modation provided for them at the Legation, where books, papers, and periodicals are supplied in one of the rooms, and all desired information given with the utmost courtesy.

The deaths of Mrs. General Dix and of Mrs. Henry E. Howland have struck a minor chord in the gayeties of the week, and have brought deep sorrow to two happy homes. Mrs. Diz belonged to a generation that has almost passed away, but she possessed so much youthulness and elasticity of character that her sympathics and interests were all with the events and occurrences of the present time. Notwithstanding an almost total blindness, from which she had suffered for several years. she kept up with all the periodical literature of the day, was well informed upon all social, political, and artistic topics, and continued to be almost to the last of her life the genial, accomplished hostess, the tender, thoughtful, sympathetic friend, and a model to all who knew her. Mrs. Howland was comparatively a young woman, and her death, in the very noontide of ifo, has out short the good work she was doing by companionship, influence, and example. She was brave, earnest, and true, and her com-

plete and attractive womanliness, besides her many talents and graces, endeared her to all.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an old-time family medi-cine, safe and effectual in all cases of coughs and colds as well as most throat and lung affections.—ids.